



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन  
**National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin**

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 30 March 2026**

आधारित/**based on**

विस्तारित अवधि मौसम पूर्वानुमान/**Extended Range Weather Forecast (ERFS)**

वैधता/**Validity: 03 – 09 April 2026**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना  
**AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)**

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान  
**Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)**

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद  
**Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)**

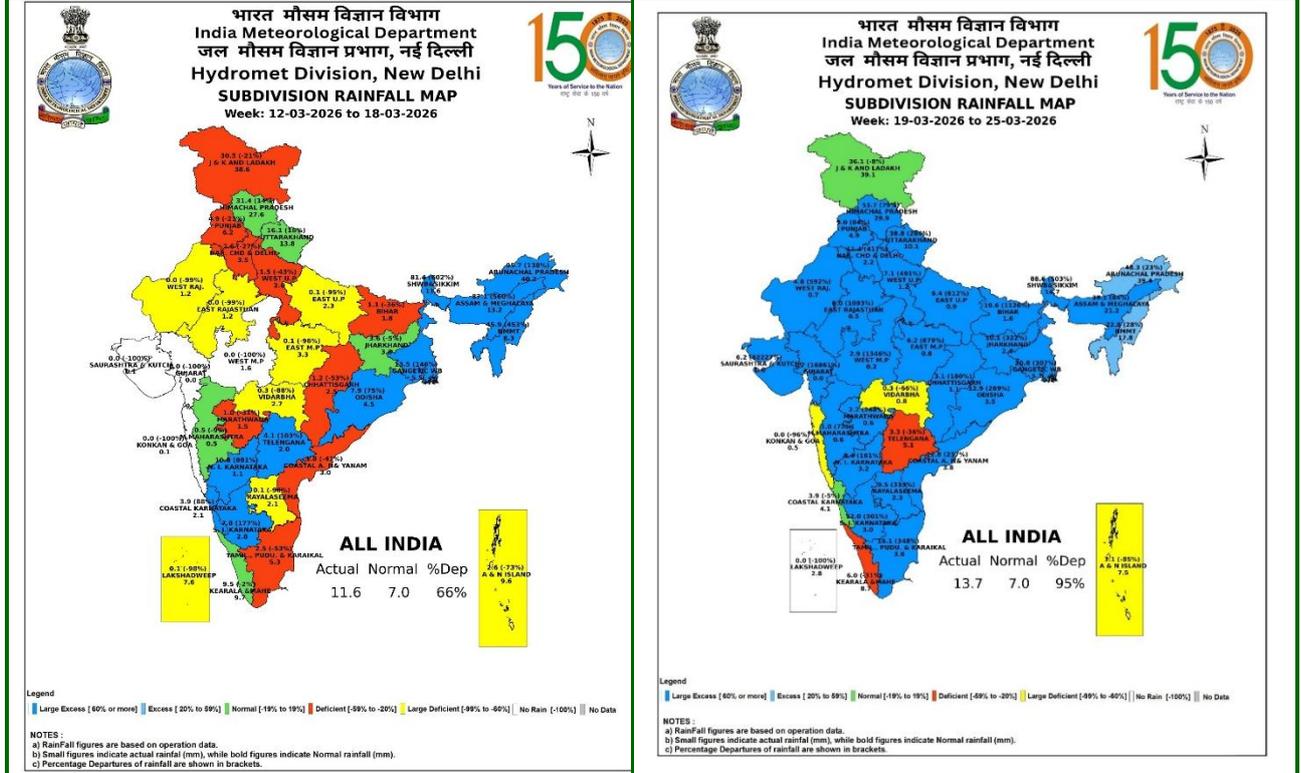
और

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पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन  
**Earth System Science Organization**

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान  
**Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast**  
 (वर्षा और तापमान)  
 (Rainfall and Temperature)

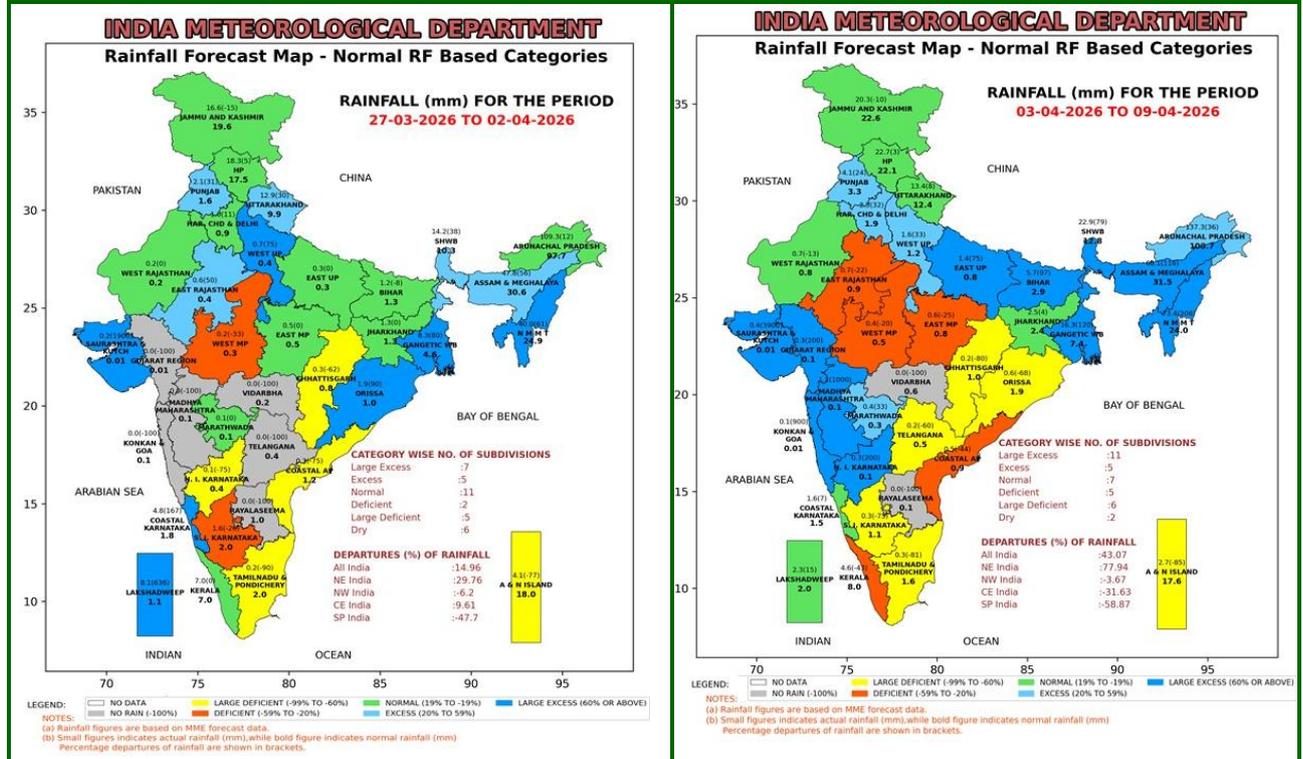
**Realized Rainfall**  
 (12<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT), Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat State, Marathwada, Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, Telangana, Kerala & Mahe and Tamil Nadu- Puducherry & Karaikal
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

## Extended Range Forecast System

### Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2026) (27<sup>th</sup> March to 09<sup>th</sup> April, 2026)



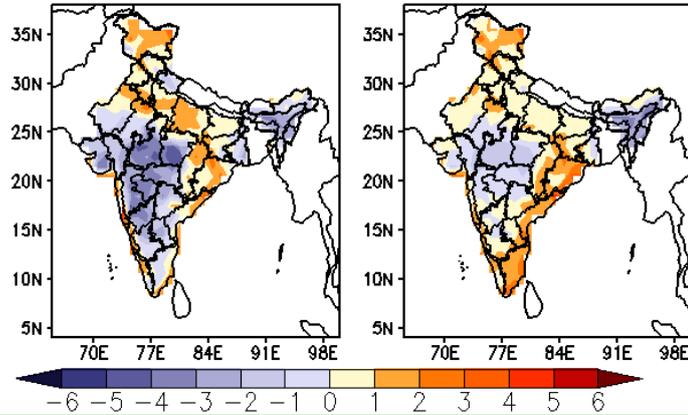
- **Week 1 (27.03.2026 to 02.04.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and some parts of Gangetic West Bengal and adjoining areas of Odisha, Uttarakhand and Kerala. Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North East India.
- **Week 2 (03.04.2026 to 09.04.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely over many parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal and some parts of Bihar, Uttarakhand and Kerala. Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North East India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2026)  
(27<sup>th</sup> March to 09<sup>th</sup> April, 2026)**

**MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 27Mar-02Apr)

(Week2: 03Apr-09Apr)



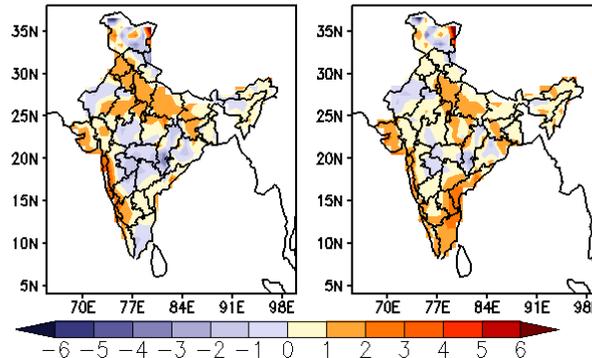
**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (27.03.2026 to 02.04.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Konkan & Goa, Coastal Karnataka, North Kerala, Coastal Andhra Pradesh & Yanam and coastal regions of Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (03.04.2026 to 09.04.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, South India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Konkan & Goa.

**MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 27Mar-02Apr)

(Week2: 03Apr-09Apr)



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (27.03.2026 to 02.04.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India and some parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Coastal Karnataka & South Interior Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (03.04.2026 to 09.04.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of India except some parts of West Rajasthan, Marathwada and Chhattisgarh.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 02 April 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 33.2 mm (7% normal) of rainfall from 01 March to 29 March 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April 2026 and 03-09 April 2026) indicates a normal rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy (*Puncha*): In the tillering stage, the micronutrient deficiency of paddy can be managed by spraying 10 gram of paddy sampoorana in one litre of water.
- In coconut, for coried bugs, control coried bugs by spraying Spiromesifen 240 SC, 8 ml diluted in 10 litre of water. Prevent insecticide from falling on inflorescence in pollination stage.
- Arecanut: Inflorescence die back and button shedding: Warm humid conditions may cause this disease. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) 1 ml per litre or Bordeaux mixture 1%. Repeat after 20-25 days.
- In Banana, during the prevailing hot and dry conditions, ensure regular irrigation to maintain soil moisture. Provide propping to prevent lodging due to wind. Remove excess suckers before bunch emergence.
- Nematodes: During this season, nematodes are likely to affect banana plants. To control them, apply 5 grams of *Paecilomyces lilacinus* per plant (or) it is good to apply these 10 grams per base of the plant on 45 days after planting.
- Bhindi-Powdery mildew: There is a chance of powdery mildew attack in bhindi plants. To control spray 2-gram wettable sulphur (or) 2-gram Carbendazim per one litre of water.
- Brinjal: Fruit and Shoot borer: Keep vigilance. If infestation is noticed, nip off the infected shoots from 3 cm below the bore hole. If infestation is severe spray Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen®) (@ 3ml per 10 litres of water) after harvesting all about to mature fruits. The next harvesting can be made only after seven days from the spraying.
- Chilli: Sucking pests: To control the pests apply neem oil emulsion (5 ml. neem oil mixed in one litre of luke warm soap water solution) or apply malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml +neem oil 4ml per litre of water.
- Pumpkin: Viral disease: There is a chance of viral disease in pumpkin plants. Remove and destroy infected plants from the field as early as possible.
- Tomato: An increase in temperature results in the dropping of flowers in tomatoes. During this time, the pollination process does not take place and the flowers gradually fall off. Tomatoes should be provided with minimal shade and deep irrigation. The plants can be shaken well from time to time to ensure proper pollination. Pay special attention to mulching and watering of the crop plants at this time.
- Mango: Mango fruit flies: Harvest matured mangoes before ripening. Mix cool water and boiling water in equal proportion and dissolve common salt at the rate of one table spoon per litre of the water mix. Dip the harvested matured mangoes in this warm saline solution for two minutes. After that take out the mangoes, wipe the water on them with cotton cloths and keep for ripening.
- Animal husbandry: As the atmospheric temperature is increasing, give more cold water for cattle. Give grasses and straw during early morning and evening hours and also protect them from direct sunlight.

#### Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 19.6 mm (3% normal) of rainfall from 01 to 29 March 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) indicates a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In paddy: Rain is expected for next five days and hence farmers are advised to harvest the produce and keep it safe to avoid fungal infection.

- In cotton: Rain is expected for next five days, harvest the burst cotton bolls and store them under proper conditions to avoid quality deterioration.
- In pulse fallow black gram, sowing may be taken up earlier to utilize the rainfall for crop germination.
- In banana, earthing up and propping should be practiced to avoid lodging.
- For chilli: As rain is expected for the next five days; hence, spraying may be based on the prevailing local weather conditions.
- In poultry, during the hot weather conditions, chick-rearing farmers can increase the number of water tanks by 20 to 30 per cent during summer than the usual days. It helps more chicks to drink more water. To minimize the temperature of the water, add some ice cubes to the water bowls. To reduce dehydration, add more minerals to the water. Sanitation may be followed for bird flu particularly for poultry handlers.

### **Karnataka**

Coastal Karnataka received 20.5 mm (138% large excess) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 24.1 mm (202% large excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 24.7 mm (113% large excess) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) is large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, deficient rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and large deficient rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and a normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, large deficient rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and large excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Right time for harvesting, drying, cleaning and storage of *rabi* crops.
- Apply neem leaves/neem powder in grain bags as a natural repellent.
- For long-term storage of pulses, store with tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack.
- In animal husbandry, provide dry and clean shelter; avoid animals standing in wet areas. Provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times/day. Ensure sufficient water availability at all times. Monitor for tick and mite infestations; use approved acaricides if needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements. Provide shade, proper ventilation, and sprinkle water on shed roof if needed during peak afternoon heat. Continue vaccination and deworming schedules. Observe for signs of heat stress (panting, reduced feed intake).
- In poultry, ensure proper airflow in poultry sheds. Use fans if necessary. Provide cool water with electrolytes during hot hours. Provide electrolytes + vitamins in water for immunity. Keep litter dry to prevent ammonia accumulation. Maintain biosecurity measures and regular health monitoring.

#### *North Interior Karnataka*

- For chickpea, to manage pod borer in chickpea, take up spraying of 0.2-gram Imamectin benzoate dissolved in one litre of water.
- In safflower, weather conditions are congenial for capsule borer in safflower, take up spraying of 1 ml Monocrotophos 36 SL or 2 ml Quinalphos 25 EC dissolved in one liter of water.
- In sorghum, weather conditions are congenial for Fall army worm. To manage, spray the crop with 0.2-gram Imamectin benzoate or 4.0 ml Phynoteron dissolved in 10 liters of water.
- In citrus, to manage Gummosis and wilt diseases, paste the gum prepared by mixing 4-gram Ridomil Gold + 3-gram Blitox + 50-gram Red Oxide in one liter of water and pour 2-3 liters of mixture prepared by dissolving 5 ml Hexaconazole in one liter of water to the base of the plant. To manage

bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with 3-gram Copper Oxy-chloride or 1 per cent Bordo mixture dissolved in one liter of water or 300 ppm Streptomycin (3 gram in 10 liters of water).

- To control citrus canker disease cut the affected parts then spray 3 gm copper oxychloride 50 W.P and 0.5 g streptomycin sulphate or 1% Boardo mixture in one liter of water.
- For grapes, to manage Mealy bug, take up spraying of 2 ml DDVP + 5 ml Fish oil rosin soap, dissolved in one liter of water. To manage stem borer, inject 8 per cent DDVP into the stem of the infected vine. To manage sucking pests, take up spraying of 0.25 ml Imidacloprid or 0.2-gram Thiamethoxam or 0.25-gram Acetamiprid dissolved in one liter of water.
- For cows and buffaloes, deworming should be done in all livestock regularly once in six months. As a preventive measure of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), keep the livestock shed clean and take control measures for flies and ticks in order to control spreading of LSD. For milch animals regularly follow schedule of 1 kg feed + 50 g mineral mixture per 2 litres of milk yield.
- For sheep and goats, vaccinate sheep/goat for blue tongue and Haemorrhagic septicemia disease.
- For chickens, vaccinate chickens for every six months to avoid incidence of Stork disease. Deworming should be done to poultry birds by using Albendazole.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 15.4 mm (18% normal) and 9.7 mm (9% normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) shows a large deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and no rain over Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and no rain Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Groundnut crop is at the pod development stage. These stages are very critical for moisture stress. Farmers are advised to give irrigations frequently based on soil condition at 8 to 10 days interval. Present weather conditions are favourable for an increase in Spodoptera incidence in groundnut crop. To control spray Novaluron 1 ml/L of water.
- In North Coastal Zone of Andhra Pradesh, current weather situation is favourable for the incidence stem borer in rice. Spray acephate @ 1.5 g/L or Chloripyriphos @ 2.5 ml/L.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for fruit and shoot borer in brinjal. To control spray novaluron 0.75 ml. (or) Emamectin benzoate 0.5 g. (or) Indoxycarb @ 1 ml./L of water.
- In Maize, present dry weather conditions are favourable for fall armyworm. Monitor whorls regularly. Spray Neem oil @ 5 ml/L against early infestations. If damage exceeds ETL, spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L ensuring proper spray into the whorl. Provide light and need-based irrigation at regular intervals to avoid moisture stress during active vegetative growth.
- In Chilli, the present weather conditions are favorable for the incidence of mite incidence. For control, advised to spray wettable sulphur@3 g per litre of water is recommended. Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips incidence in chilli. To control black thrips install 25-35 blue sticky traps per acre and also to spray diafenthurion @1.5 g per litre of water is recommended.
- In Sweet orange, present weather conditions are favorable for scale insect in sweet orange. For control, advised to spray horti mineral oil @ 5 ml and dimethoate @2.0 ml or buprofezin @2.0 ml per litter of water is recommended and before going to spray to rub base of stem with gunny bags.
- Prevailing weather conditions are congenial for the incidence of mango hopper. To control, spray fipronil @2.0 ml or acetamiprid @0.2 g imidacloprid @0.5 ml per litre of water is recommended. As temperatures are currently increasing in the district, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to mango crop to avoid the fruit drop and also suggested to spray planofix @1.0 ml per 4.5 litres of water to control fruit drop. Due to the hailstorms that occurred last week, fruit drop has been observed in the mango crop. There is also a possibility of fruit fly infestation in the developing fruits. Therefore, it is recommended to install methyl eugenol traps at a @ 6–10 traps per acre. In addition,

spray a bait solution prepared with deltamethrin at 1 ml and jaggery at 10 g per litre of water. It is also advised to use fruit covers when the fruits reach a size of 60–80 g. In addition, a micronutrient mixture @ 5 g/L may be sprayed for achieving better fruit retention and higher productivity.

- In livestock, wherever irrigation facilities are available, farmers are advised to take up sowing of perennial fodder grasses to avoid fodder shortage during summer. Also suggested to avoid feeding of maize and sorghum crop before 45 to 50 days due to cyanide concentration is highest in seedling stage.
- In poultry, present weather conditions may lead to outbreak of bird flu (avian influenza) a serious threat to poultry farms. Farmers must stay vigilant and monitor birds for symptoms such as sudden death, respiratory distress, swelling, and reduced egg production. Any unusual mortality should be reported immediately to veterinary authorities., Regularly disinfect equipment, and prevent contact with wild birds. Provide clean water, nutritious feed, and a stress-free environment will help boost bird immunity. Avoid feeding raw kitchen waste, wear protective gear when handling birds, and maintain strict hygiene.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 0.4 mm (-79% large deficient), 1.9 mm (-36% deficient) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 3.2 mm (-50% deficient) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.6 mm (-94% large deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) is no rain over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha and normal rainfall over Marathwada for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra and excess rainfall over Marathwada and no rain over Vidarbha for week 2.

#### *Konkan*

- Provide about five irrigations to green gram at an interval of 10-12 days. There is a possibility of incidence of sucking pests such as aphids and hoppers in green gram. If infestation is observed, spray Dimethoate 30% EC @ 12 ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 6 ml per 10 litres of water.
- In mango orchards, if fruit drop has occurred due to high temperatures, unseasonal rains or hail, collect and properly dispose the fallen and damaged fruits to prevent pest and disease incidence. As thunderstorm, light to moderate rain and gusty winds are expected on 30th March, carry out the harvesting of matured mango fruits as soon as possible and immediately keep the harvested produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. In some areas, mango fruits are ready for harvesting. Fruits ready for harvest change in colour from dark green to light yellowish green. The white lenticel spots on the fruit become more prominent and the stalk becomes mature. A depression appears near the stalk end and the shoulders of the fruit rise, and occasionally one or two ripe fruits fall from the tree. To reduce spongy tissue in Alphonso mango, fruits at about 80-85% maturity should be carefully harvested along with the stalk using a 'Nutan' zela / harvesting net (picker) and kept in the shade. Harvesting should be carried out before 10:00 AM in the morning or after 4:00 PM in the evening. If the temperature of harvested fruits increases, spongy tissue may occur; therefore, fruits should not be kept in direct sunlight. During transportation, the fruits should be properly covered. Due to humid weather conditions, there is a possibility of fruit rot in harvested fruits of Alphonso mango. After harvesting, during the ripening stage, brown to black spots appear on the fruits, which subsequently leads to rotting and causes considerable losses. To manage this problem, dip the harvested fruits in hot water at 52°C for 10 minutes. After treatment, pack the fruits in boxes or keep them in ripening chambers/heaps for ripening. There is a possibility of fruit fly infestation in mango, which causes infested fruits to drop prematurely. Under such conditions, fallen fruits in the orchard should be collected and destroyed promptly. For protection of mango fruits from fruit fly, install fruit fly traps recommended by the University at the rate of 2 traps per acre on the branches of trees in the orchard. In mango orchards where fruits are at marble sized or egg sized stage, spray 1%

potassium nitrate (10 g per litre of water) to improve fruit quality. A total of three such sprays at pea sized, marble sized, and egg sized stages of fruit development should be taken. After fruit set in mango trees, provide irrigation at the rate of 150–200 litres of water per tree at 15-day intervals, wherever water is available. In this manner, provide 3 to 4 irrigations. However, stop irrigation one month before harvest to avoid any adverse effect on fruit quality and shelf life. To reduce the incidence of fruit cracking in mango, spray water-soluble borax (boron) at 0.25% concentration (2.5 g per litre of water). (This recommendation is based on empirical findings of the university.) Due to humid and cloudy weather conditions, there is a possibility of anthracnose incidence on developing mango fruits. If incidence is observed, spray Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% @ 10 g per 10 litres of water. This spray should be applied only up to one month before harvest. Due to forecast for rise in temperature, provide irrigation to newly planted mango orchard @ 30 liters of water twice at 7 days interval (1-year-old), 15 days interval (2 years old) and one-month interval to 3 years old tree. Also, apply mulching around the base of the plant using grass.

- As thunderstorm, light to moderate rain and gusty winds are expected on 30th March, carry out the harvesting of matured cashew nuts as soon as possible and immediately keep the harvested produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. Collect mature cashew nuts and apples on alternate days. Separate the nuts from the apples and wash the cashew nuts thoroughly with clean water. Thereafter, sun-dry the nuts for 3 days. To ensure uniform drying, turn the nuts every 2 hours. After three days of drying, allow the nuts to cool, then pack them in gunny bags and store in a dry place. To maintain good germination capacity and kernel quality, pack the nuts in airtight plastic liners available in the market, place them inside gunny bags and store in a dry place. In cashew orchards, nuts fallen due to unseasonal rains or hail should be promptly collected. Newly planted grafts should be irrigated during summer at an interval of 8 days, providing 30 litres of water per graft for the first two years.
- In arecanut, depending on the soil and climatic conditions, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 4 to 5 days during summer.
- After new plantation, coconut palms should be irrigated every 3-4 days during the first 3-4 years. For fully grown coconut palms, provide irrigation through drip system at the rate of 40 litres of water per palm per day. The water should be applied using three drippers placed on a circular lateral pipe laid at a distance of 1.25 m from the palm trunk.
- Chilli / Brinjal /Tomato are now ready for picking. For green chilli purpose, harvest the crop at two to two and half months after transplanting. For dry red chilli, undertake harvesting when the fruits are fully mature and completely ripe. Harvest brinjal fruits when they are tender, with bright and glossy colour. In tomato, undertake harvesting at different maturity stages such as mature green, slightly coloured stage, pink/firm ripe and fully ripe stages, depending upon the distance to market and availability of transportation. As thunderstorm, lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds are expected on 30th March, carry out the harvesting of matured chilli / brinjal / tomato fruits as soon as possible and keep the produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. If fruit drop has occurred due to unseasonal rains or hail, collect and properly dispose the fallen and damaged fruits to prevent pest and disease incidence. Due to cloudy and humid weather conditions, there is a possibility of fungal disease incidence in chilli, brinjal and tomato. If incidence is observed, spray Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% @ 20 g per 10 litres of water.
- If one month has been completed after sowing of okra, apply the first split dose of urea @ 700 g per guntha. Provide irrigation at intervals of 7 to 8 days as per the crop's requirement. There is possibility of incidence of aphids, hoppers on okra crop. If incidence is observed, spray Dimethoate 30%EC @ 10 ml per 10 liter of water or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @ 6 ml per 10 liter of water. For management of sucking pest, place yellow sticky trap in the field. Carryout harvesting of black pepper by hand picking the whole spikes when few berries in the spike start turning yellow or red. On the following day, separate the berries from the spikes and place them in bamboo baskets or

muslin cloth. Dip the berries in boiling water for one minute. After this treatment, dry the pepper thoroughly in the sun for 3–4 days. As thunderstorm, lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds are expected on 30th March, carry out the harvesting of matured black pepper spikes as soon as possible and keep the produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage.

- As temperatures are rising, ensure that livestock are provided with ample fresh, clean and cool drinking water throughout the day to maintain proper body temperature balance. To minimize heat stress, sprinkle a separate solution of 1% jaggery and 0.5% salt on the fodder before feeding. To protect livestock from heat stress, sprinkle cool water on their bodies during the afternoon hours. If possible, install foggers in cattle sheds to help reduce shed temperature. Avoid grazing animals during peak afternoon hours to prevent heat stress and dehydration. As thunderstorm, lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds are expected on 30th March, the animals should not be tied under trees. They should be kept safely inside a barn or shelter.
- As temperatures are rising, increase the number of water containers in the poultry shed and ensure continuous supply of clean and cool drinking water in sufficient quantity. Provide feed during the early morning or evening hours to reduce heat stress. To protect birds from heat, cover the poultry shed roof with grass, paddy straw or coconut leaves. During extreme heat, sprinkle water on the roof to lower the shed temperature.

#### *Madhya Maharashtra*

- In sugarcane, for the control of stem borers, 5 to 6 trichocards cards of *Trichogramma chilonis* should be placed per hectare at 15-day intervals in sugarcane fields, along with 5 pheromone traps (E.S.B. lure). If necessary, apply granular insecticides like Chlorantraniliprole at 18.75 kg or Fipronil 0.3% granular insecticide at 25 kg per hectare, in the furrows. During March month the rate of evaporation increases up to 7.33 mm per day. Sugarcane crop needs 6.06 liters of water per day thus for fulfilling that requirement. Drip Irrigation Unit (4liters dripper) need to run for 1 hour and 31 minutes daily.
- Groundnut crop should not be exposed to water stress during pegging (35–45 days after sowing). If water available give protected irrigation. Leaf-eating larvae have been found in some places in groundnut crop. For control, spray Chlorpyrifos 20 ml per 10 liters of water in a clean environment.
- For *rabi* sorghum, considering the possibility of rainfall, the harvested crops should be properly covered for protection from rain. Considering the possibility of rain, care should be taken that the harvested sorghum fodder (Kadba) does not get wet.
- For wheat, chickpea and safflower, harvested crops should be threshed and stored in a safe place. Considering the possibility of rainfall, the harvested crops should be properly covered for protection from rain.
- Harvested onion bulbs should be properly sorted and stored in a safe and well-ventilated place. In view of the possibility of rainfall, the harvested mature onions should be adequately covered with tarpaulin or other suitable material to protect them from rain and excess moisture, thereby preventing spoilage and maintaining bulb quality.
- Harvest mature muskmelon and watermelon fruits and keep them in a dry, shaded place. In view of the possibility of rainfall, protect the harvested fruits by covering them with tarpaulin or plastic sheets to prevent damage and rotting.
- In grapes, due to the possibility of light to moderate rainfall accompanied by thunderstorms, lightning, and strong winds at isolated places, mature grape clusters should be harvested immediately and stored in a safe place. In case of strong winds and rainfall, fallen fruits in the vineyard should be collected and destroyed.
- Due to possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds collapse big bunch banana tree. Give support of bamboo sticks to the banana plant and bunch or tight the plants and banana bunch with polypropylene strips.

- For animal management, due to possibility of thunderstorm accompanied with lightning, light to moderate rain and gusty winds do not allow animals for grazing during warning period. Keep the animals at safe place. In summer season animal should be given cold and clean water 3-4 times. If there is a separate water facility in the barn, the water pot should be in the shade and the pot should be made mainly of clay or cement so that the water in it stays cool throughout the day.

#### *Marathwada*

- As per requirement irrigation management should be done in sugarcane crop.
- Irrigation management should be done in summer sesame crop with an interval of 8 to 10 days in medium soil and with an interval of 12 to 15 days in heavy soil. Irrigation should be done with the help of sprinkler irrigation system. Apply the sulphur @ 20 Kg/ha. at a time of second dose of fertilizer for summer sesame crop.
- Irrigation management should be done in summer groundnut as per requirement with the help of sprinkler irrigation system.
- For *rabi* crops (chickpea/safflower/sorghum/wheat), harvesting & threshing of mature crops should be done and store at safe places.
- For management of stem borer in sugarcane crop take a spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water.
- For management of fall armyworm in maize crop take a spray of Emamectine Benzoate 5 % @ 4 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water. Harvesting of mature maize crop should be done.
- As per forecast of isolated thunderstorm with lightening and gusty winds with light to moderate rainfall, bring animals into shelter before storms being & not get wet in rain. Don't tie/keep animals in bright sunshine hrs. keep them under shed or shadow. Allow cold/clean water to animals 2-3 times/day. Water keeps them hydrated. If possible provide the animals minerals. In 5 liter of water @ 25 g Jaggery, little salt (5-10 g) and 5 g of mineral mixture, as per the advice of nearby veterinarian.

#### *Vidarbha*

- In sesame, undertake harvesting of early sown matured sesame crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce from unseasonal thunderstorm rains.
- In groundnut, apply light irrigation as per need to protect the susceptible field crop.
- In safflower and chickpea, survey the crop in maturity stage for proper harvesting time. Undertake harvesting of early sown crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce from unseasonal thunderstorm rains.
- In linseed, undertake harvesting of late sown matured linseed crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce.
- In wheat, postpone the irrigation till current spell of rains, thereafter do as per need to protect the susceptible field crops. Survey the crop in maturity stage for proper harvesting time.
- In mustard, undertake harvesting of late sown matured Mustard crop and ensure safe storage of harvested produce from forecasted thunderstorm rains.
- In fruit crops, harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible by this time. Dead wood pruning may be done after harvest of Ambia bahar fruits which should be immediately followed by spraying of fungicide, Carbendazim @ 1 gm/liter of water. Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litres water/day/tree to 6 years tree, 65 litres water/day/tree to 8 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years and above trees. Provide mechanical support to newly planted/ young fruit plants to prevent from logging during gusty windy weather.
- For vegetables, ensure safe storage of harvested produce from forecasted thunderstorm rains. Undertake regular schedule of irrigation to protect the susceptible vegetable crops.. Undertake

immediate harvesting of matured / market ready vegetables to avoid quality damage. Postpone the transplanting of 4-6-week-old seedlings of tomato, brinjal, cabbage and cauliflower and seed sowing radish carrot, leafy vegetables during this period.

- In livestock, screening of farm livestock, draught / milch animals for diseases be considered and they be vaccinated for foot and mouth disease (FMD). Keep the farm animals indoor at afternoon hours during forecasted thunderstorm rains and lightning hours. Green fodder, mineral mixture supplement and small quantity of salt should be given to the animals with clean and cold water for drinking.
- In Poultry, at heat wave condition provide adequate amount of clean and cold water and feed them during morning and evening hours. Undertake sowing of summer green fodder crops for regular green feeding to mulch animals. To protect poultry birds from direct hot air / heat wave use wet gunny bags as side curtains. Use insulating material like dry grass, paddy husk or straw to cover the roof of poultry shade. Undertake sowing of summer green fodder crops for regular green feeding to mulch animals.

### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 28.5 mm (55% excess) from 1 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Odisha is large excess rainfall for week 1 and large deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In paddy, after receding of rain water there is a chance of infestation of Swarming Caterpillar. To control this spray Chlorpyrifos 50 % + Cypermethrin 5 % EC @ 400 ml/acre or Lambda-cyhalothrin @ 400 ml/acre during clear weather conditions. Prevailing weather conditions are congenial for Leaf folder pest incidence in Paddy. To control Leaf Folder during clear weather condition, spray Fipronil 5% SC @ 400-ml/acre or Profenophos 50% EC @ 400-ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60-ml /acre.
- To control powdery mildew disease in black gram and green gram crop during clear weather condition, spray Hexaconazole 5% E.C @ 300 ml/acre or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 200 ml/acre or Penconazole 10% EC @ 100 ml/acre by mixing in 200 litres of water.
- For sugarcane, in case of severe infestation during clear weather condition, spray Fipronil 5 % SC @ 600ml/acre or Profenophos 50% EC @ 400ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @ 150-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water.
- In brinjal, install pheromone trap/Wata trap @ 8 nos. per acre area at vegetative stage and replace lure after 3 weeks. To control chemically, spray Spinosad 45% SC @ 5.5 ml by mixing with 15 liters of water or Thiodicarb 75 % WP @ 2ml/ltr of water during clear weather conditions.
- After cessation of rain, downy mildew disease will appear in cucurbits. To control it, go for alternate spray of Metalaxyl+Mancozeb @ 2g /litre and Azoxystrobin+Tebuconazole @0.6g/litre of water at 10 days interval during clear weather condition.
- In chilli, during clear weather condition to control fruit rot and die back, spray Propineb 70 % WP @ 500 g/acre or Difenconazole 25 % EC @ 100 ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 23 % SC @ 200 ml/acre. The fungicide should be sprayed first just before flowering and second at fruit formation stage.
- Pointed gourd is at flowering and fruiting stage. Don't go for weeding. Grasses and weeds will help in maintaining the humidity and it is safe for creeping of the vines and does not allow the fruit to come in contact with soil and avoid fruit rot.
- In okra, to manage the pest, remove the affected terminal shoot showing bore holes and the affected fruits. During primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide (Azadirachtin) 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. To manage the pest biologically spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. Kurstaki 5 % WP @ 400-gram/acre. To manage the pest chemically spray Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG @ 80-gram/ acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @80-ml/acre or Pyridalyl 10% EC @ 300-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water during clear weather conditions.

- To control mango hoppers spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 5 ml/15 litre of water or Thiamethoxam 25% W.G @ 3ml/15litre of water or Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 4g /15litre of water during clear weather condition. Application of smoke below the plants can also help in reducing the pest population.
- As there is a chance of thunderstorm and lightening activity, Keep the animals away from water bodies and other metal farm equipment. Don't allow your animals to congregate under trees. Provide sufficient foods and water to animals and keep the foods in safer place to protect from rain.

### **Gujarat**

Gujarat received rainfall of 1.7 mm (465% large excess) from March 1 to 29, 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Gujarat is no rain for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- Harvest mature coriander crop in time for maintain green colour quality of coriander seed. Harvesting should be carried out at the physiological maturity stage of the crop.
- Preparation land for cultivation of summer green gram by doing 2-3 ploughing with cultivator to pulverise the soil. Recommended varieties are: Gujarat Mung-2, 3, 4, 5, 8 Meha and K-851. Procure good quality and certified seed with high yielding varieties for sowing. Treat seed with recommended fungicide and bio inoculants before sowing. Ensure adequate soil moisture after sowing.
- Spray Acetamiprid 20 % SP@ 5.0 g OR Imidacloprid 30.5 % 3 ml with Neem seed extract 500 ml or Neem oil 40 ml/ 10 liter of water for management of capsule borer of castor. Put a light trap to attract adults of prodenia and kill attracted adults by keeping vessels having Quainalfos 20 ml in 10 liter water below the trap.
- During the infestation of white fly and jassid in brinjal, spray 500 g Neem seeds powder (5% extract) or Neem-based insecticide 10 ml (5 EC) to 50 ml (0.03 EC) mixed in 10 liters of water. In case of heavy infestation of white fly and jassid, spray Diafenthiuron 50 WP 4 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG 4 g in 10 liters of water.
- In case of leaf and fruit spot disease in pomegranate caused by fungus is noticed, spray Carbendazim (10 g) or Difenconazole (10 ml) in 10 liters of water alternately at an interval of 15 days.
- Keep animals in shade, give them plenty of clean and cold water to drink. For the control of ticks and other parasites, spray Deltamethrin or Aemitamiz 2 ml in 1 liter of water. De-worming against parasites to the livestock (calves & non-pregnant lactating animals).

### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 5.2 mm (-39% deficient) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Chhattisgarh is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to start harvesting as soon as possible if the crop is in the physiological maturity stage.
- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to give irrigation to sugarcane crops as per need.
- In maize, according to weather forecast, possibility of clear weather is anticipated in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to perform intercultural operations and earthing up should be done during morning time.
- For wheat and chickpea, according to weather forecast, possibility of clear weather is anticipated in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to start harvesting as soon as possible if the crop is in the maturity stage.

- For summer vegetables (bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, gilaki and early cucurbitaceous vegetable crops like pumpkin, watermelon, melon and cucumber), this is the right time to prepare the field for sowing/planting.
- Farmers are advised to uproot bacterial wilt affected plants of brinjal and tomato vegetable crops and don't irrigate the field up to one week. Adopt drip irrigation system (if possible) because infestation is less in it.
- For fruit crops, farmers can mix Indoxacarb insecticide in jaggery solution, fill it in an open-mouthed vessel and hang it at various places in the orchard or buy light trap from the market and use it.
- For dairy animal & poultry, to gain more milk production give 25-30 kg green fodder per day in the ratio of 3:1 green and dry fodder. Cattle (milch and non milch) must be fed with mineral mixture @ 25-30g per day.
- Livestock farmers should wash udder with potassium permanganate solution before milk extraction so that milch animals can be protected from mastitis.

### **Rajasthan**

The rainfall received over East Rajasthan was 6.0 mm (51% excess) and West Rajasthan was 5.0 mm (18% normal) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) is excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and normal rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 1 and deficient rainfall over East Rajasthan and normal rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 2.

- In present weather conditions, transplanting of young seedlings of tomato, chilli and cole crop may be done in this week. Keeping increasing temperature in view, farmers are advised for light irrigation in standing crops and vegetables as per requirement.
- Harvest the wheat crop where the crop is at maturity stage.
- For the control of termite in barley. Apply chlorpyrifos 20 e.c. @ 4 litre/ha. With irrigation water.
- At present timely sown gram crop is at maturity stage. So, farmers are advised to start the harvesting of gram.
- After harvesting of mustard, keep the crop for sun drying in field and then after threshing should be done.
- Complete the sowing of black gram till 15th March. Improved varieties are T-9, P.U.-19, Nerendra urd-1 and Nerendra urd-2. Seed rate- 30-35 kg/ha.
- Present weather is suitable for the sowing of cucurbitaceous crops. So, farmers are start sowing of cucumber, bitter guard and bottle guard etc.
- Farmers are advised to procure quality seeds for green gram from certified source and start sowing during this week. Variety: - Green gram – Pusa Visal, Pusa 9531, PDM-11, SML-668 Seed treatment with crop specific Rhizobium culture as well as phosphorus solubilising bacteria (PSB) is also advised.
- Start making an incision in Opium Poppy. Use a three-tip mortar to make an incision.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 7.3 mm (4% normal) and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 8.6 mm (-13% normal) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) is large excess rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh and normal rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and excess rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh and large excess rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

### *Western Uttar Pradesh*

- For wheat, as per extended range weather forecast, above normal rainfall forecast and above normal day and night temperature appearing from 27 Mar to 09 April 2026, farmers are advised to skip irrigation.
- As per extended range weather forecast, above normal rainfall forecast and above normal day and night temperature appearing from 27 Mar to 09 April 2026, farmers are advised harvesting and threshing should be done for barley crop.
- As per extended range weather forecast, 8.0 rainfall forecast during this week farmers are advised to postpone sowing of Zaid maize crop in vacant field of pea, potato and mustard seed should be treated with 2.5 g Thiram or 2.0 g Agro-san G.N @ 3.0 g/kg of seed composite varieties ie; Novjoti , Pusa-2, Sweta and Azad uttam and hybrid varieties ie; Hybrid Dakan-107, Malveya hybrid-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, Malika, VNR-4226 , DKC-9108, DKC-7074 should be sown with 18-20 kg/ha treated seed.
- Sowing should be done with recommended variety of Urd and Moong in case of no rain.
- Harvesting and threshing should be done in gram before 31 March.
- Balanced diet should be given for milch animal. Fresh water used for dirking 2 or 3 time and bathing should be taken up at morning. The routine immunization of animals becomes necessary since disease decrease milk production capacity among milch animals if need concerned near Veterinary hospital.

### **Jammu**

Rainfall of 78.6 mm (-46% deficient) was received over Jammu from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Jammu is a normal rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- In wheat, cover the ear head of loose smut and karnal bunt affected plants, with polythene and rogue out. Destroy such plants by burning or deep burying under soil to avoid further dispersal. Remove off type plants in early/normal sown crop as it is the right time. Organize a campaign for control of rats. Monitor crop for brown rust and leaf spot attack in late/vary late sown crop, if observed apply propiconazole (Tilt) @ 0.1% and apply 2-3 sprays at 15 days interval during clear weather.
- For vegetables, install pheromone trap to manage fruit borer Tomato/brinjal. Ash dusting on the leaves can also be done in Cucurbits early in the morning @ 5ml kerosene/kg of ash to control this beetle., Methyl parathion @ 1.5ml/lit of water or methyl parathion @ 1 gm/kg of ash early in the morning could also be used as a measure of control. Weeding is recommended in French bean.
- In oilseed, shift threshed crops immediately to safer places. Complete harvesting of mature crops immediately to prevent pod shedding.
- In gram, spray chloropyriphos @ 2-3ml/lit of water, during clear weather, if pod borer attack is observed.
- In sericulture, farmers may go for second disinfection of rearing appliances either with 2% formalin or 5% bleaching powder solution. Keep the appliances in sun after disinfection.
- In fisheries, in case of algal bloom, farmers should not add any manure/fertilizers feed for some days. In case of yearlings (marketable size fish), farmers may go for partial harvesting.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

Himachal Pradesh received 87.4 mm of rainfall (-20% deficient) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) shows normal rainfall over Himachal Pradesh for weeks 1 and 2.

- In wheat crop, farmers should top dress the wheat crop with urea @ 65 kg / ha (2.5 kg urea / kanal) at the heading stage after the rains, if not already done. Weeding should be done in wheat crops. The weather is conducive for the development of yellow rust disease in wheat. Farmers are advised to use propiconazole 0.1 % (1 ml / litre water) on the appearance of symptoms and repeat the spray after 15 days. The crop may be infested with aphid. For controlling this pest farmers are advised to go in for the spray of thiamethoxam @ 50 g / ha or Quinalphos @ 500 ml / ha using 500 litres of water for one-hectare area.
- In mustard, top dress the crop with urea @ 65 kg / ha (2.5 kg / kanal) after the rains, if not already done. For the control of aphids, spray methyl demeton 25 EC or dimethoate 30 EC @ 1 ml per liter of water. These insecticides should be sprayed on the crop during evening hours to avoid harm to honeybees.
- Sowing of vegetables like pumpkin, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, melon, watermelon etc are advised. Sow improved varieties of root vegetables such as radish turnip, carrot spinach in low lying areas of the state. Keep vegetables such as radish, turnip, improved species of carrot spinach weed free. Onion crop against infection of purple blotch should also be done. Need based spraying of recommended chemical with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram /litre) are advised.
- Intercultural operations of radish, carrot, turnip, palak and methi, carrot, broccoli, lettuce can be done. For the control of damping off disease in vegetable crop spray recommended chemical.
- For control of powdery mildew in peas, spray celfex@25 g per 10 litres of water or karathane@5 ml per 10 litres of water. For pod borer in pea and fruit borer in tomato, installation of pheromone traps @ 3-4 traps per acre is advise.
- Sowing of spinach, coriander, fenugreek may be started. Foliar spray of 20 kg urea per acre may be done to maintain foliage health.
- In potato, earthing up and top dressing of urea @ 125 kg/ha should be done.
- In vegetables (Tomato, chilli, capsicum and brinjal), Weeding in onion and garlic crops should be completed. These crops should also be provided with urea @ 50 kg / ha (2 kg / kanal). Nursery preparation should be done for chilies, tomato and brinjal crops.
- Tomato: Palam Pink, Palam Pride, F1 Avtar, F1 Rakshita and F1 Tejas
- Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Keshav, Hisar Shymal, PPC, F1 Chhaya, F1 Sandhya and F1 Nav Kiran
- Chilli: Surajmukhi
- Capsicum: California Wonder and Yolo Wonder
- Further in lower hills farmers can go in for sowing of vegetables:
- Okra: Farmers can go in for sowing of any of the following varieties using the seed rate of 15 - 20 kg / ha
- OP Varieties: Palam Komal, Parbhani Kranti, P-8, Arka Anamika
- Hybrids: Varsha Uphar, Panchali, Umang, Inderneel, US-7109.
- Before sowing, mix well rotten FYM @ 100 q/ha in addition to 150 kg/ha of IFFCO (12:32:16) fertilizer, MOP 50 kg/ha and Urea 60 kg/ha.
- French bean: Varieties recommended for sowing are Contender, Premier, Arka Komal, Palam Mridula and Phalguni. Farmers are advised to use the seed rate of 75 kg / ha. Before sowing, mix well rotten FYM @ 200 q/ha in addition to 313 kg/ha of IFFCO (12:32:16) fertilizer and Urea 25 kg/ha.
- Farmers can also prepare the nursery of following vegetables in polytubes for planting in the coming days
- Cucumber: Poinsette, Long Green and Hybrids: Malini, 243 Malav, Mathura, Maharaja, Amrit and US-6125.
- Summer Squash: Pusa Alankar and Australian Green
- Bitter Gourd: Solan Hara, Solan Safed and Hybrids: F1 Chaman and F1 Palli

- Bottle Gourd: Pusa Manjri, Pusa Meghdoot, PSPL and Warad
- In Okra and French bean, spray of Lasso @ 3 litre per 750 litre of water per hectare can be done for effective weed control.
- For the management of various diseases in onion, spray the crop with Mancozeb (Dithane M45 or Indofil M45 @ 2.5 g/litre of water). In case the diseases are not controlled use fungicide combination product having Metalaxyl + Mancozeb (Ridomil MZ or Metamil @ 2.5 g / litre water).
- For pod borer in the gram crop, installation of Pheromone trap @ 3-4 traps per acre is advised if flowering has reached 10-15%. "T" shaped bird perches in and around crop field to be installed for controlling insect population. Intercultural operations are recommended. To prevent scorching disease in gram and lentil, treat the seeds with Dithane M-45 (2.5 gm / kg of seeds).
- Give mixture of hay & green fodder to milch animals. Farmers are advised to provide mineral mixture to each animal @ 40 g / day. Ensure fresh and healthy drinking water to animals.
- Climate is congenial for attack of Diarrhea and Coccidiosis in poultry birds. Farmers should consult the nearby veterinarian. Increase energy contents of ration by 5-8 per cent.

### **Uttarakhand**

The rainfall received over Uttarakhand was 57.3 mm (13% normal) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Uttarakhand is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- For wheat, in rainfed regions; Remove gulli danda jungli jai (wild oats) and other weeds from the crop field.
- In mustard, the mature crop should be harvested and store harvested crops in safer places.
- In barley, harvest mature crops and keep them in safer places.
- Continue sowing of barnyard millet in mid to high hill regions.
- For potato, do weeding, hoeing and earthing up in the crop. To conserve soil moisture and control soil temperature, lay dry grass between rows.
- In tomato, transplant of seedlings. Root treatment should be applied before planting.
- In rice, prepare field and sow of rainfed rice (cheti dhan) in mid to high hill regions.
- Provide a nutritious balanced diet to animals. Spray insecticides as per the advice of the veterinary officer to prevent flies and ticks.
- Avoid browsing to goats/sheep outside during aberrant weather.

### **Haryana**

The rainfall received over Haryana was 14.1 mm (-3% normal) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Haryana is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- In view of the anticipated light rainfall accompanied with high winds the farmers are advised not to apply irrigation in wheat crop to avoid lodging of the crop.
- Harvest the mature crop as per the market or sugar mill demand. Complete the spring sowing of sugarcane with recommended varieties and treat the seed before sowing.
- The farmers are advised to complete the harvesting of the remaining mustard crop and keep the produce at a safe place.
- Possibility of variable weather, farmers are advised to keep the animals under sheds during the thunderstorm or gusty winds for protection from weather. Special care should be provided to the new born. Provide 50 grams iodized salt and 50 to 100 grams mineral mixture daily with animal feed/fodder or berseem to keep them healthy.

## Punjab

The rainfall received over Punjab was 16.3 mm (-25% normal) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Punjab is excess rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- Apply last irrigation to the timely sown wheat around end March. However, late sown wheat may be irrigated up to April 10. To mitigate the effect of high temperature at grain filling stage and to enhance yield, apply two sprays of 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) by dissolving 4 kg potassium nitrate in 200 litres of water at boot leaf and anthesis stages or two sprays of salicylic acid by dissolving 15-gram salicylic acid in 450 ml of ethyl alcohol using 200 litres of water per acre at boot leaf and early milking stages.
- Complete sowing of sugarcane by the end of this month using recommended varieties i.e. CoPb 95, CoPb 96, Co 15023, CoPb 92, Co 118, CoJ 85, CoJ 64 (early maturing), CoPb 98, Co 238, CoPb 91, CoPb 93, CoPb 94 & CoJ 88 for mid - late maturing varieties. To improve the germination, soak the setts in ethrel solution overnight. To prepare the solution, dissolve 25 ml of Ethrel 39 SL in 100 liters of water or soak the setts in water for 24 hours before planting. The seed selected for planting should be free from red rot, wilt, smut, ratoon-stunting and grassy shoot disease. For the control of termites, apply 200 ml Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) using 400 litres of water over the seed setts in furrow before covering them with soil. To check the attack of early shoot borer, apply 10 kg granules of Regent/Mortel/Rippen 0.3G (fipronil) per acre before planking. Application of Atrataf 50 WP (atrazine) or Sencor 70 WP (metribuzin) or Karmex 80 WP/Klass 80 WP (diuron) @ 800 g/acre or 1000 g/acre Authority NXT 58 WP (sulfentrazone + clomazone) in 200 litres of water as pre-emergence application provides effective control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. For control of hardy weed like Bans Patta use only Sencor 70 WP or Karmex/Klass 80 WP @ 800 g/acre. Fields infested with dila, post-emergence application of 800 g per acre 2, 4-D sodium salt 80 WP in 200 litres of water is recommended. Fields infested with Ipomoea spp. (lapeta vel) and other broad leaf weeds, apply 800 g of 2,4-D sodium salt 80 WP or 400 ml per acre 2,4-D amine salt 58 SL by dissolving in 200 litres of water when these weeds are at 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply 8 tonnes of farm yard manure/press mud per acre fifteen days before planting and mix it into the soil and reduce the dose of nitrogen from 60 kg to 40 kg/ acre. However, on coarse textured soil if farm yard manure is applied in addition to recommended dose of fertilizers, approximately 10% higher yields can be obtained. In the absence of farm yard manure apply 65 kg urea per acre at planting. Apply azotobactor/consortium biofertilizer @ 4 kg/acre in furrows at the time of sowing for obtaining higher yield. If soil is low in phosphorus, apply 75 kg single super phosphate (12 kg phosphorus) per acre at planting. To the autumn sugarcane apply 65 kg urea in end of March.
- The evergreen fruit plants like citrus, mango, litchi, guava, loquat, papaya, sapota, ber etc. can be planted in the field as soon as early in this month.
- The young as well as the old trees should be irrigated regularly and more frequently as they put forth new growth/ flushes. The young plants should be provided with stakes for upright and straight growth. To litchi trees, apply irrigation after the fruit set and continue watering at 3 weeks intervals. To grapevines, one irrigation is needed during the first week of March. In Peach and plum, apply irrigations at weekly interval from end of this month till fruit maturity. Interval can further be decreased after mid-April. The peach and plum orchards can also be mulched with 10 cm thick layer of paddy straw under the plant canopies after application of second split of chemical fertilizers. It will conserve the moisture, suppress the weeds and improve fruit yield and quality.
- For rejuvenation of senile guava trees, head back such trees at 1.5 m from the ground level leaving 2-3 primary scaffolds and apply Bordeaux Paste on the cut ends.

- For checking foot rot in citrus (*Phytophthora* spp.), give two applications of Curzate M8 as paint (2 g/100 ml of Linseed oil) to the infected trunk portion and drenching (25 g/10 litres of water/tree) the soil at the base of the tree can be done or Drenching of the soil around basin of the tree and main limbs with Sodium hypochlorite 5% @ 50ml tree in 10 litres of water per tree can also be done in this month. To advance the ripening of Umran ber, spray Ethephon 400 ppm (250 ml in 300 litres of water in first week of March) at colour break stage. The peak season for harvesting of ber in Punjab is mid-March to mid-April. To check the insect pests of citrus especially psylla and aphids, spray 200 ml Crocodile/Confidor 17.8 SL or 160g Actara/Dotara 25 WG (thiamethoxam) or 6.25 litre MAK HMO (Horticulture Mineral Oil) in 500 litres of water on spring flush. For the control of wither tip or die-back in citrus, spray Bordeaux mixture 2:2:250 before the flower opening. For management of powdery mildew in mango, spray Contaf @ 1.0 ml per liter of water before flowering, during flowering and after fruit set.
- Check mustard aphid on raya/gobhi sarson by spraying 40 g Actara 25 WG (thiamethoxam) or 400 ml Metasystox 25 EC or 400 ml Rogor 30 EC (dimethoate) or 600 ml Dursban/ Coroban 20 EC (Chlorpyrifos) in 80-125 litres of water per acre. Spray the crop in afternoon when the pollinators are less active. Irrigate sunflower at two weeks interval.
- The plants affected with flag smut should be rogued off and destroyed so as to reduce the inoculum in the field. Remove loose smut infected ears from the field kept for seed production. If the population of aphid reaches at ETL (5 aphids/earhead), give two sprays of 2 litre PAU Homemedee Neem Extract at weekly interval or single spray of 20 g Actara/Taiyo 25 WG (thiamethoxam) in 80-100 litres of water per acre. Army worm larvae feed on developing grains of wheat. Control these by spraying 40 ml Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) or 400 ml Ekalux 25 EC (Quinalphos) in 100 litres of water per acre.
- Regularly deworm the calves with piperazine liquid (5ml/kg body weight) first at 15 days of age then 22 days and then one month up to 6 months of age and then 3 monthlies by using different drug combinations to avoid resistance.
- Get your animals examined after 3 months of artificial insemination for routine pregnancy check-up. Do not feed green sprouted, rotten or soiled potatoes to dairy animals. These can cause serious and fatal poisoning. Watch animals for signs of heat after 60 to 75 days of parturition and get them inseminated. Proper heat detection techniques should be followed for good conception rate.
- Provide mineral mixture (70-80 gm/day) regularly and bypass fat (100 gm/day) to the early lactating animals for at least 3 months after parturition. Make hay from surplus leguminous fodders to replace concentrates which can be used in scarce period. It is highly beneficial for growing calves. Check animals for mastitis twice in a month using CMT kit. Increase protein by 2% in concentrate ration. 10. Use mats in tying system to prevent hoof deformity and check the dung (looseness) for symptoms of acidosis. Add buffer (Soda bicarb up to 50-70 gm) to correct it.
- This is the best time for starting the broiler rearing as the day temperature starts rising. Get egg type chicks booked well in advance with a hatchery of repute in the adjoining area. Purchase the day-old chicks duly vaccinated against Marek's disease from reputed hatchery. It is essential to clean and disinfect the poultry sheds before putting the chicks. Provide proper temperature under the brooder i.e. 95° F and decrease it by 5° F every week until it reaches to 70° F. Switch on the brooder 24 hours before arrival of chicks. Spread old newspapers on bedding and put maize dalia on them as day old chicks cannot locate feeders. Provide balanced ration to birds according to their requirements. De-worm the chicks regularly at 6-8 weeks interval. Cull all the uneconomical layers regularly because they are increasing your feed costs. Do not allow visitors to enter inside the poultry house. Put shoe covers before entering poultry farms. Do not disturb poultry birds frequently as it will result in reduced growth as well as production. Increase the number of waterers in the shed and provide fresh water to the birds. Remove upper layer of deep litter and decrease the thickness of deep litter in the shed.

## West Bengal

The rainfall received over West Bengal was 43.7 mm (87% large excess) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over West Bengal is large excess rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- In green gram, ensure light irrigation at intervals of about five days, to prevent water stress in the crop. For nutrient management, foliar application of 2% urea or 1% NPK (19:19:19) solution should be undertaken to support vegetative growth under stress conditions, and micronutrient sprays containing zinc and boron may be applied if deficiency symptoms are observed. The field should be kept weed-free to reduce competition for soil moisture and nutrients, thereby supporting healthy crop development. Regular monitoring of the field is essential for early detection of sucking pests like whiteflies and aphids, and installation of yellow sticky traps can aid in their effective management. The combination of high temperatures and elevated morning humidity creates a conducive environment for sucking pests, particularly Aphids. Farmers should monitor fields closely and, if populations exceed economic thresholds, apply a spray of Pegasus (0.8 g/L) or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL (0.3 ml/L).
- Under the forecasted conditions of moderate rainfall expected over the coming days, farmers must ensure that excess water is drained through channels, as Okra is highly susceptible to waterlogging. In view of the expected rain, all scheduled irrigation and the top-dressing of Nitrogen (Urea) should be withheld to prevent nutrient leaching and runoff. The combination of warm temperatures and high humidity is highly conducive to the proliferation of sucking pests, particularly Whiteflies and Jassids. Since Whiteflies are the primary vectors for Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus (YVMV), constant monitoring is essential. If an infestation is observed, farmers should apply Neem Oil (3000 ppm) @ 5 ml/liter or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 1 g per 3 liters of water during clear weather windows.
- Under the prevailing weather conditions of negligible rainfall and high temperatures, maintaining consistent soil moisture is the most critical intervention to prevent premature fruit drop in mango. Farmers are advised to provide light and frequent irrigation during the early morning or evening hours to keep the basin soil adequately moist and to help reduce canopy temperature. For nutrient management, immediate support is essential to strengthen the fruit–panicle attachment; therefore, foliar application of 0.2% borax (2 g/L) or Solubor is recommended to minimize internal necrosis and fruit cracking, along with 1% potassium nitrate (10 g/L) to enhance fruit retention under heat stress. The prevailing combination of high temperature (around 37°C) and elevated morning humidity (about 85%) is highly favorable for pests such as mango hoppers and mealybugs, which suck sap from tender fruit stalks and cause withering. Farmers should regularly monitor for symptoms such as sticky honeydew deposits, and if infestation crosses the economic threshold level, apply Imidacloprid 17.8 SL (0.3 ml/L) or Thiamethoxam 25 WG (0.5 g/L) for effective control.
- Farmers should regularly check their brinjal fields for fruit and shoot borer, as this pest is common now. remove and destroy damaged shoots and fruits during field visits. Fix pheromone traps to catch the adult moths. Spray Neem (Azadirachtin 1% EC) @ 3 ml per litre of water to control young larvae. If the pest attack becomes high, spray Spinosad @ 0.3 ml per litre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.5 g per litre of water. Make sure the spray reaches young shoots and fruits properly.

## Assam

The rainfall received over Assam was 159.2 mm (148% large excess) from 01 to 29 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 March-02 April to 03-09 April 2026) over Assam is large excess rainfall for weeks 1 and 2.

- Since there is a possibility of getting light to moderate rainfall in the coming 5 days, repair the bunds in boro rice fields to conserve rain water.

- Lowland areas with higher water submergence which are not suitable for growing normal rice can be used for cultivating Bao or deep-water rice. Select recommended varieties like Maguri, Panikekua, Amona, Negheri, etc. About 19 Kg of seeds are required for cultivating one bigha of land.
- Taking advantage of predicted fair weather in the coming 5 days, complete the planting of sugarcane setts in the main field. Before planting, treat the setts by dipping them in a solution of Carboxin or Azoxystrobin in the recommended dose.
- Select well drained upland loamy soils for cultivation of ginger and turmeric. Select recommended high yielding varieties like Nadia, Karkai, Bardwan, Moran, Jorhat, China etc. for ginger and Shillong type, Tall Clone, CL-24, PTS-38, PCT-13, Megha Turmeric 1 etc. for Turmeric.
- Since there is no possibility of getting heavy rainfall in the coming 5 days, spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 20 SC (@ 3 ml per 10 lit of water) or Fipronil 5 SC (@ 15-20 ml per 10 lit of water) is advocated to control pests like thrips, stem borers, leaf & plant hoppers in the seedlings of transplanted ahu rice under fair weather condition. Alternatively, can go for spraying of Thiamethoxam 25 WG (@ 2.0-2.5 g per 10 lit of water).
- Provide vaccine against FND disease in cattle, pig, sheep and goat and provide goat pox vaccine to goats.

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